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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/884,505	06/14/2001	Glenn R. Seidman	TRACK	2900

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EXAMINER	
TRUONG, CAMQUY	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2127	

DATE MAILED: 09/30/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/884,505	SEIDMAN, GLENN R.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Camquy Truong	2127	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *14 June 2001*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-30* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-30* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-30 are presented for examination.

2. The title of the invention is not descriptive. A new title is required that is clearly indicative of the invention to which the claims are directed. The current title is imprecise.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter, which the applicant regards as his invention.

4. Claims 9-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

A. As to claims 9-12, the claim language " May be " is indefinite. It is uncertain whether anything actually happen (i.e. synchronously or object + type).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1-6 and 9-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hasha. (U.S. Patent 6,721,898 B1) in the view of Milne et al (U.S. Patent 5,848,291).

7. As to claim 1, Hasha teaches a component manager that manages one or more tracking components (col.5, lines 48-49; col. 12, lines 2-5), the component manager comprising:

A deployer that generates a client interface for each tracking component (col. 2, lines 45-46 and lines 56-58 and lines 61-63; col. 5. lines 40-42 and lines 52-54; col. 6, lines 26-28; col. 7, lines 9-11; col. 8, lines 59-61), and deploys the client interface in a directory service, wherein each entry is a tracking point object (col. 9, line 1, line 8, lines 47-49; col. 10, lines 59-60).

8. Hasha does not explicitly teach output port. However, Milne et al teach output port (col. 8, lines 27-28). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was to combine the teaching of teaching of Hasha and Milne because Milne's output port would improve the throughput of Hasha's system by routing data between multimedia components via the output port.

9. As to claim 2, Hasha teaches generates a client interface for each tracking component, (col. 2, lines 56-58 and lines 61-62; col. 5. lines 40-42 and lines 52-54; col. 6, lines 26-28; col. 7, lines 9-11; col. 8, lines 59-61), and deploys the client interface in a directory service, wherein each entry is a tracking point object (col. 9, line 1, line 8, lines 47-49; col. 10, lines 59-60);

Milne teaches input port (col. 8, lines 27-28).

10. As to claims 3 and 5, Hasha teaches synchronous (col. 28, lines 41-44; col. 30, line 62).

11. As to claims 4 and 6, Hasha teaches asynchronous (col. 5, lines 35-37; col. 30, lines 62-63).

12. As to claim 9, it is rejected for the same reason as claim 1 above. In addition, Hasha teaches a tracking component that comprises data values may be synchronously requested, wherein the data values may be any object type, and wherein a synchronous request for an data value results in an invocation of a predetermined component method that (col. 5, lines 42-48 and lines 52-54; col. 6, lines 12-13, lines 26-30 and lines 43-44) that: (a) perform processing to obtain the data value, or (b) returns an already gathered data value generated by an

internal component process (col. 11, lines 10-11; col. 12, lines 17 – 20; col. 28, lines 41-46 and lines 54-56).

13. As to claims 10-12, Hasha teaches a tracking component that comprises one or more data values whose data value may be synchronously submitted, wherein the data values may be any object type, and wherein a synchronous request for submitting an data value results in an invocation of a predetermined component method (col. 28, lines 35-50) that performs processing to: (a) store, (b) operate upon, or (c) transform a new input value (col. 28, lines 58-60; col. 29, lines 49-56).

14. As to claim 13, Hasha teaches a manager deployer that deploys one or more of a client interface representing an instance of the component manager (col. 11, line 20 – col. 12, line 9) may drive data to and from tracking components located in remote component manager instances interacting through interfaces of the remote component manager instances using a distributed communication protocol (col. 12, lines 5-16; col. 38, lines 6-7).

15. As to claim 14, Hasha teaches a listener connector that registers a client to tracking point using a predetermined Listener interface (col. 30, lines 62-64);

A listener responder that invokes a predetermined method on the predetermined Listener interface whenever a new data value is input to the tracking point (col. 7, lines 13-16).

16. As to claims 15 and 16, Hasha teaches a persister that persistently stores all data values to a tracking point (col. 28, lines 54-60)

17. As to claim 17, an invoker that invokes a predetermined method on a tracking component periodically based on a predetermined time interval (col. 15, lines 5-11).

18. As to claims 18 and 19, Hasha teaches read and deploys a file including component classes in the component manager (col. 11, line 19 – col. 12, line 6).

19. As to claims 20-22, Hasha teaces a deployment descriptor interpreter that reads a deployment descriptor included in a file wherein a synchronizing interval may be declared for each tracking component, which synchronizing interval determines the predetermined time interval (col. 15, lines 5-11; col.11, lines 19-21).

20. As to claim 23, Hasha teaches a software component to operate on components implemented in one of the following component models: JavaBeans, Microsoft COM, and CORBA (col. 2, line 7).

21. As to claim 24, Hasha teaches read and deploys a file including one or more tracking point deployment descriptor, each of which tracking point

deployment descriptor includes a list of tracking point names and a description of paired tracking point connections, each of which paired connections having a source tracking point name and destination tracking point name (col. 5, lines 45-48; col. 12, lines 17-22; col. 28, lines 54-58).

Matches tracking points generated by attached to previously deployed tracking components (col. 10, lines 36-38, and lines 42 – 45).

22. As to claims 25-28, it is rejected for the same reason as claim 1 above. In addition, Hasha teaches the component manager further comprises a forced data transmitter that periodically synchronously request data from a source synchronous (col. 7, lines 10-12) and submits the data obtained to a destination synchronous based on a predetermined tracking point connection (col. 6, lines 26-30; col. 11, lines 5-7; col. 28, lines 35-50).

23. As to claims 29 and 30, Hasha teaches a configurator designator that discover a configurator interface on each tracking component which provides names of configurable attributes that can modify behavior of a tracking component (col. 6, lines 54-57; col. 28, lines 55-57); and

A configurator manager that automatically constructs an executable file that represents an user interface that displays attribute values and receives user input to modify the attribute values (col. 38, 22-24).

24. Claims 7-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hasha. (U.S. Patent 6,721,898 B1) in the view of Milne et al (U.S. Patent 5,848,291) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Beauchamp et al. (U.S. Patent 6,621,505 B1).

25. As to claims 7 and 8, Hasha and Milne do not explicitly teach a client interface may be interacted with using a distributed communication protocol. However, Beauchamp et al. teach a client interface may be interacted with using a distributed communication protocol (col. 20, lines 4-5). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was to combine the teaching of teaching of Hasha, Milne and Beauchamp's distributed communication protocol would allow to control process functionality by distributing the data that define the process over the network as need.

Conclusion

26. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Camquy Truong whose telephone number is (571) 272-3773. The examiner can normally be reached on 8 - 5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Meng-Ai An can be reached on 571-272-3756. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-3756.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR of Public PAIP. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIP system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197(toll-free).

Camquy Truong

September 22, 2004

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